KENTUCKY

HIV/AIDS Semi-Annual Report
June 30, 2005

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Kentucky
UNBRIDLED SPIRIT™

HIV/AIDS Semi-Annual Report Production:

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Kentucky HIV/AIDS Semi-Annual Report
Data Sources and Limitations

The HIV/AIDS Semi-Annual Report presents data regarding AIDS cases diagnosed and reported to the Kentucky Department for Public Health, HIV/AIDS Program through December 31, 2004.

According to state regulation 902 KAR 2:020, Section 7, health professionals licensed under KRS chapters 311 through 314, health facilities licensed under KRS chapter 216B and laboratories licensed under KRS chapter 333 are required to report HIV and AIDS cases to the Kentucky Department for Public Health within five business days of diagnosis. HIV and AIDS cases are reported by name. HIV cases were previously reported by 'Unique Identifier' consisting of the person's initials of last and first name; date of birth; and last four digits of Social Security number. However, on July 13, 2004 new HIV/AIDS reporting requirements were adopted in Kentucky to include reporting for HIV using a 'Confidential Name Based' reporting system. According to 902 KAR 2:020, Section 7, HIV cases are to be reported by name, gender, race, and risk factor as identified by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Data from the HIV 'Confidential Name Based' reporting system, which was implemented as a result of these requirements, will not be released until a complete evaluation of the system has been performed. HIV tests can be either anonymous or confidential; however, only confidential HIV positive cases are reported to the Kentucky Department for Public Health.

HIV and AIDS cases residing in the Kentucky counties of Bullitt, Henry, Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer and Trimble are reported to an HIV/AIDS surveillance nurse consultant at the Louisville Metro Health Department. All other HIV and AIDS cases are reported to an HIV/AIDS surveillance representative at the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Case information from both sites is combined at the Kentucky Department for Public Health to produce this report.

A limitation of the AIDS dataset is the increasing number of cases reported with undetermined mode of exposure information. Cases with undetermined mode of exposure, based on year of diagnosis, have increased from 10% in 1998 to 27% in 2003. This increase makes year to year comparison by mode of exposure difficult. Currently, surveillance data is collected through both hard case reports, telephone, and chart reviews which may result in missing information. Enhanced surveillance activities have been implemented to attempt to resolve case reports with missing risk factor information.

Note to Reader: You may notice a decrease in the cumulative number of AIDS cases reported in Kentucky as compared to the previous year. Because AIDS surveillance data does not reflect the residence of an AIDS case or where the person is currently receiving care, the potential for case duplication between states can occur. The potential for duplication has become more of an issue due to the mobility of our society. To help respond to potential duplication problems, the CDC initiated the Interstate Duplication Evaluation Project (IDEP) to compare patient records throughout the nation in order to identify duplicate cases that may exist. The states with duplicate cases contacted one another to compare patient profiles in order to determine the residency of the case. Due to this process, the cumulative numbers of cases within Kentucky has decreased, but the process has increased the accuracy of Kentucky AIDS data by reducing the chance that no case has been counted more than once.

Number of AIDS Cases in Kentucky

Date of Report: The date of an HIV or AIDS case reported to the Kentucky HIV/AIDS Program.

Date of Diagnosis: The date an HIV or AIDS case is actually diagnosed.

KEY DIFFERENCE: **A case may be diagnosed in one year and not reported for many years later. For this reason, date of diagnosis is used to examine epidemiologic trends.**

As of June 30, 2005 there have been 4,253 AIDS cases reported in Kentucky to the Department for Public Health's HIV/AIDS surveillance system. Of these reported cases, 2,359 are still reported as living. In 2004, there were 204 new AIDS cases diagnosed. As of June 30, 2005, 57 new AIDS cases have been diagnosed and reported to the Kentucky HIV/AIDS surveillance program (Table 1).

AIDS Cases by Year of Report and Year of Diagnosis

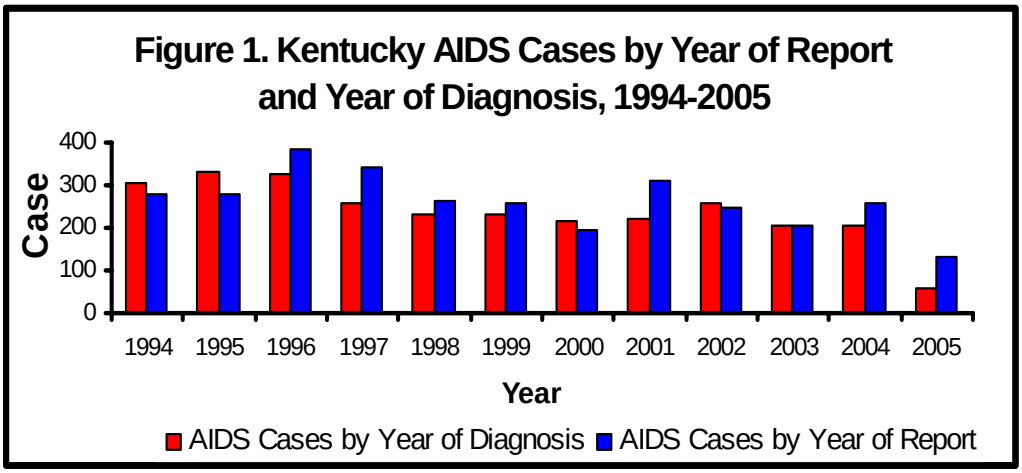
Table 1.

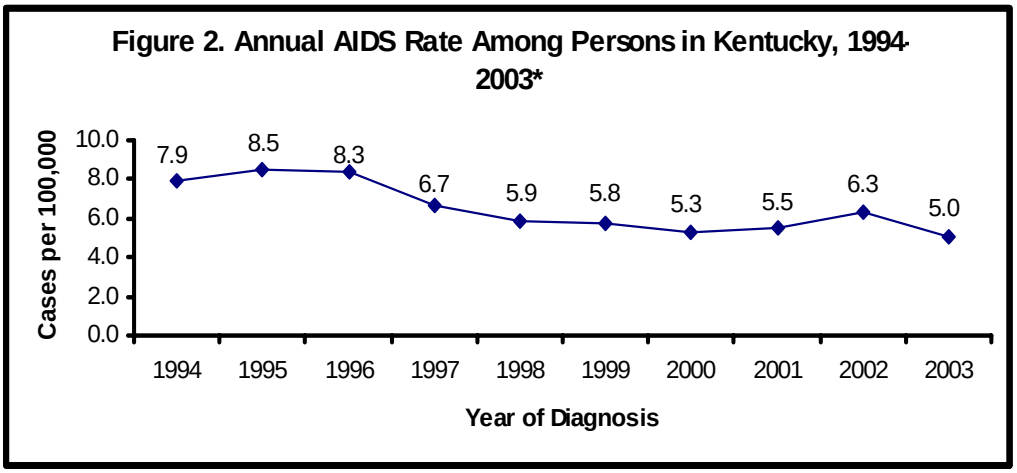
Year	AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis	AIDS Cases by Year of Report
1993	302	288
1994	304	281
1995	330	277
1996	324	383
1997	260	342
1998	232	264
1999	229	258
2000	215	194
2001	222	308
2002	257	245
2003	206	204
2004	204	260
2005	57	132

*The increase in reported cases for the year 2001 may be due to a change in reporting regulations, which were adopted in December 2000, requiring laboratories to report positive HIV test results to the Department for Public Health.

†Data is reported through June 30, 2005.

Number of AIDS Cases and Rates in Kentucky





*Data are current as of June 30, 2005, however, data for 2004 and 2005 are considered provisional data due to reporting delays and are not presented in trend analysis.

Figure 1 shows the Kentucky AIDS cases by year of report as well as year of diagnosis. The annual AIDS rates among persons in Kentucky shows a trend by year of diagnosis (Figure 2). AIDS incidence rates increased through 1995, but then dropped 40% from 1996 to 2000. This decline was partially due to advances in treatments for HIV and opportunistic infections. The treatments prolonged the lives of many patients as well as extended the time from HIV infection to AIDS progression. In 2001, for the first time since 1995, an increase was observed in the Kentucky AIDS incidence rate and continued through 2002. In 2003, the AIDS rate has shown a decrease from 6.3 per 100,000 population in 2002 to 5.0 per 100,000 in 2003.

Cumulative AIDS Statistics: Kentucky vs. The United States

Table 2. Kentucky AIDS Cases Cumulative through June 30, 2005

Characteristics	Total Cases	%of AIDS cases[1]
GENDER		
Male (adult/adolescent)	3,606	85%
Female (adult/adolescent)	619	14%
Child (<13 yrs)	28	1%
TOTAL	4,253	100%
AGE AT DIAGNOSIS		
<13	28	1%
13-24	227	5%
25-44	3,205	75%
45-64	752	18%
65+	41	1%
TOTAL	4,253	100%
RACE		
White	2,836	67%
African-American	1,286	30%
Other	130	3%
Undetermined	1	<1%
TOTAL	4,253	100%
RISK		
MSM[2]	2,376	56%
IDU[3]	581	14%
MSM/IDU	249	6%
Heterosexual	520	12%
Perinatal	23	<1%
Other[4]	129	3%
Undetermined	375	9%
TOTAL	4,253	100%

(1) Percentages may not always total 100% due to rounding

(2) MSM=Men Having Sex with Men

(3) IDU=Injecting Drug User

(4) Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk not reported or not identified.

Table 3. Estimated United States AIDS Cases Cumulative through 2003[5]

Characteristics	Total Cases [6]	% of AIDS cases [1]
GENDER		
Male (adult/adolescent)	749,887	81%
Female (adult/adolescent)	170,679	18%
Child	9,419	1%
TOTAL	929,985	100%
AGE AT DIAGNOSIS		
<13	9,419	1%
13-24	38,490	4%
25-44	676,569	73%
45-64	191,798	21%
65+	13,711	1%
TOTAL	929,987	100%
RACE		
White	376,834	41%
African-American	368,169	40%
Other	183,185	20%
Undetermined	1,797	<1%
TOTAL	929,985	100%
RISK		
MSM[2]	440,887	47%
IDU[3]	246,546	27%
MSM/IDU	62,418	7%
Heterosexual	149,989	16%
Perinatal	8,749	1%
Other	21,396	2%
Undetermined	0	0%
TOTAL	929,985	100%

(5) U.S. Cases from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2003;15.*

(6) These numbers do not represent actual cases, rather they are point estimates which have been adjusted for reporting delay and redistribution of unknown risk. Value totals may be different because values were calculated independently.

Kentucky's AIDS case demographic (Table 2) closely parallels that of the U.S. AIDS demographic (Table 3). However, compared to U.S. data, the percentage of white cases reported is greater in Kentucky. This could be due to the greater percentage of white persons in Kentucky's general population compared to the U.S. population. In addition, a greater percentage of Kentucky AIDS cases report their primary mode of exposure to be Men Having Sex with Men (MSM) as compared to U.S. AIDS cases and the U.S. reports higher HIV/AIDS exposure to injection drug use (27%) than Kentucky (14%).

Annual AIDS Rate per 100,000
A Comparison of Kentucky to Other States, 2003

Table 4. Annual AIDS Rates by State, 2003

Rank	State	Rate
1	District of Columbia	170.6
2	New York	34.8
3	Maryland	28.5
4	Florida	27.4
5	Delaware	26.1
6	Louisiana	23.2
7	Georgia	22.0
8	Connecticut	21.1
9	South Carolina	18.7
10	Mississippi	17.6
11	New Jersey	17.5
12	California	16.6
13	Pennsylvania	15.3
14	Texas	15.3
15	Tennessee	14.3
16	Illinois	13.7
17	North Carolina	12.9
18	Nevada	12.4
19	Massachusetts	11.8
20	Arizona	11.0
21	Alabama	10.5
22	Virginia	10.5
23	Rhode Island	9.5
24	Hawaii	8.7
25	Washington	8.6
26	Indiana	8.2
27	Colorado	8.0
28	Missouri	7.1
29	Arkansas	6.9
30	Ohio	6.8
31	Oregon	6.8
32	Michigan	6.7
33	Oklahoma	6.1
34	New Mexico	5.8
35	**Kentucky**	**5.3**
36	West Virginia	5.2
37	Kansas	4.3
38	Maine	4.0
39	Alaska	3.5
40	Minnesota	3.5
41	Nebraska	3.4
42	Wisconsin	3.4
43	Utah	3.1
44	New Hampshire	2.9
45	Iowa	2.6
46	Vermont	2.6
47	Idaho	1.9
48	South Dakota	1.7
49	Wyoming	1.6
50	Montana	0.8
51	North Dakota	0.5

(1) U.S. Cases from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2003;15.*

United States: AIDS Rate 15.0

Cumulative AIDS Cases By Area Development Districts (ADD) and County at the Time of Diagnosis

Table 5.

ADD/County	Total AIDS Cases[2]	Living with AIDS
Barren River	**151**	**69**
Allen	11	7
Barren	22	6
Butler	≤5	≤5
Edmonson	≤5	≤5
Hart	6	≤5
Logan	15	7
Metcalfe	≤5	≤5
Monroe	10	≤5
Simpson	6	≤5
Warren	76	34
Big Sandy	**37**	**20**
Floyd	11	8
Johnson	6	≤5
Magoffin	≤5	≤5
Martin	≤5	≤5
Pike	17	8
Bluegrass	**825**	**504**
Anderson	8	≤5
Bourbon	11	6
Boyle	14	11
Clark	18	12
Estill	≤5	≤5
Fayette	591	360
Franklin	46	27
Garrard	≤5	≤5
Harrison	7	≤5
Jessamine	16	7
Lincoln	10	7
Madison	34	19
Mercer	13	7
Nicholas	≤5	≤5
Powell	6	≤5
Scott	23	17
Woodford	19	15

Continued on page 9

ADD/County	Total AIDS Cases[2]	Living with AIDS
Buffalo Trace	**28**	**15**
Bracken	≤5	≤5
Fleming	≤5	≤5
Lewis	9	≤5
Mason	12	6
Robertson	≤5	≤5
Cumberland Valley	**88**	**56**
Bell	10	7
Clay	18	15
Harlan	10	6
Jackson	≤5	≤5
Knox	8	≤5
Laurel	17	10
Rockcastle	≤5	≤5
Whitley	18	11
FIVCO	**71**	**39**
Boyd	48	32
Carter	6	≤5
Elliott	≤5	≤5
Greenup	12	6
Lawrence	≤5	≤5
Gateway	**44**	**32**
Bath	≤5	≤5
Menifee	≤5	≤5
Montgomery	15	15
Morgan	15	6
Rowan	8	7
Green River	**154**	**93**
Daviess	77	46
Hancock	≤5	≤5
Henderson	43	31
McLean	≤5	≤5
Ohio	7	≤5
Union	14	6
Webster	≤5	≤5

Cumulative AIDS Cases By Area Development Districts (ADD) and County at the Time of Diagnosis (Continued from page 8)

Table 5. continued

ADD/County	Total AIDS Cases[2]	Living with AIDS
Kentucky River	**37**	**22**
Breathitt	≤5	≤5
Knott	≤5	≤5
Lee	≤5	≤5
Leslie	≤5	≤5
Letcher	12	6
Owsley	≤5	≤5
Perry	10	7
Wolfe	≤5	≤5
Lake Cumberland	**58**	**35**
Adair	≤5	≤5
Casey	≤5	≤5
Clinton	≤5	≤5
Cumberland	≤5	≤5
Green	≤5	≤5
McCreary	≤5	≤5
Pulaski	29	15
Russell	≤5	≤5
Taylor	≤5	≤5
Wayne	≤5	≤5
Lincoln Trail	**121**	**73**
Breckinridge	9	≤5
Grayson	8	≤5
Hardin	68	40
Larue	≤5	≤5
Marion	6	≤5
Meade	14	12
Nelson	13	6
Washington	≤5	≤5

ADD/County	Total AIDS Cases[2]	Living with AIDS
North Central	**1943**	**1023**
Bullitt	15	9
Henry	11	≤5
Jefferson	1767	923
Oldham	116	64
Shelby	24	15
Spencer	≤5	≤5
Trimble	≤5	≤5
Northern Kentucky	**356**	**191**
Boone	50	29
Campbell	76	40
Carroll	6	≤5
Gallatin	≤5	≤5
Grant	11	≤5
Kenton	206	107
Owen	≤5	≤5
Pendleton	≤5	≤5
Pennyrile	**177**	**95**
Caldwell	12	7
Christian	66	40
Crittenden	≤5	≤5
Hopkins	28	9
Livingston	10	6
Lyon	14	6
Muhlenberg	20	7
Todd	18	12
Trigg	6	≤5
Purchase	**162**	**91**
Ballard	7	≤5
Calloway	18	9
Carlisle	≤5	≤5
Fulton	≤5	≤5
Graves	19	9
Hickman	≤5	≤5
Marshall	11	7
McCracken	99	57

AIDS Cases and Rates by Year of Diagnosis and Area Development District (ADD) of Residence at Time of Diagnosis

Table 6. AIDS Cases and Rates by ADD

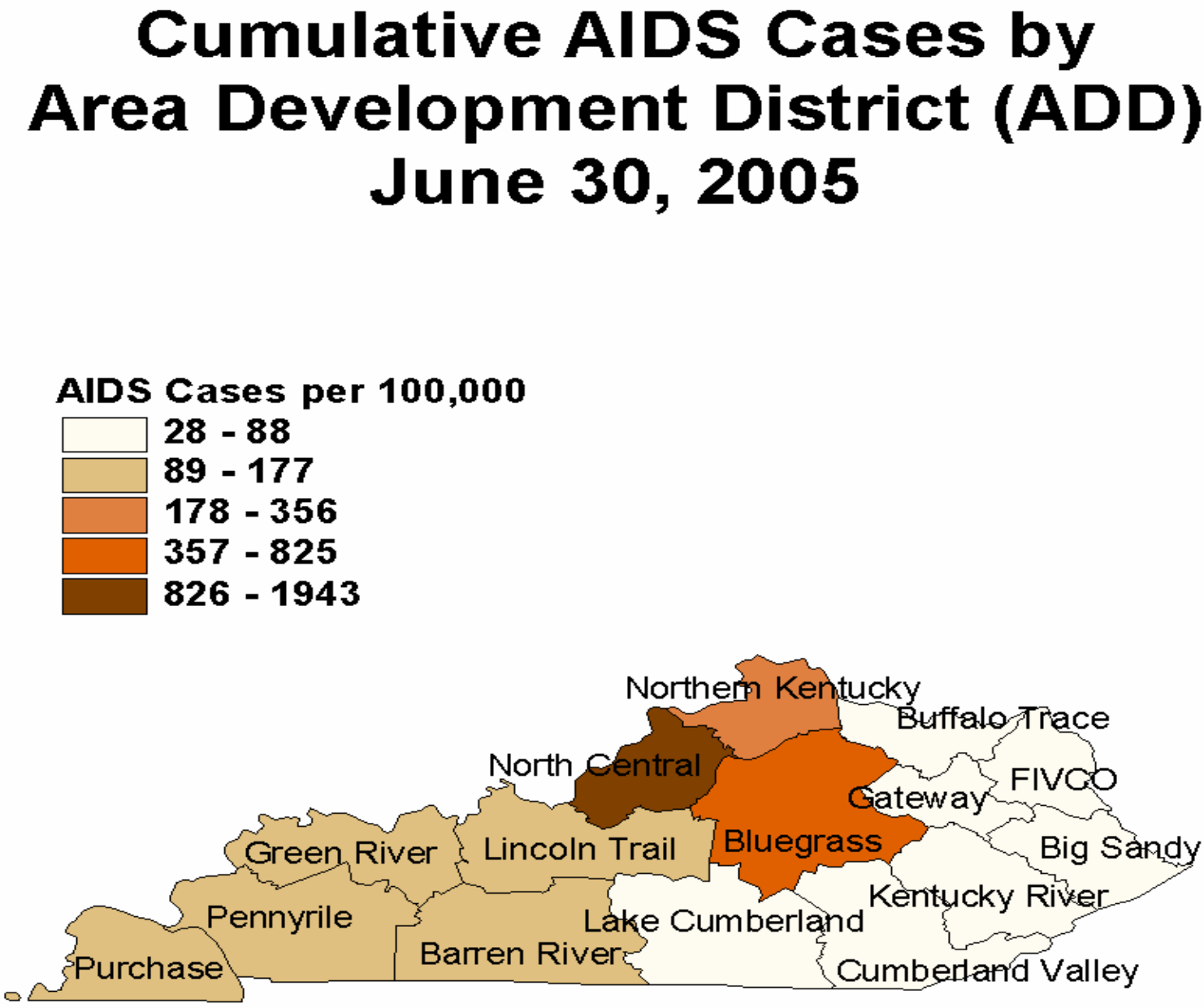
DISTRICT	CASES & RATES[1,3]	1982-99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	TOTAL CASES[2]	%
1. Purchase	Cases	106	10	14	9	12	10	1	162	4%
	Rate per 100,000		5.2	7.2	4.7	6.2	5.2			
2. Pennyrile	Cases	131	13	7	8	11	5	2	177	4%
	Rate per 100,000		6.0	3.2	3.7	5.2	2.3			
3. Green River	Cases	104	9	6	11	11	12	1	154	4%
	Rate per 100,000		4.3	2.9	5.3	5.3	5.7			
4. Barren River	Cases	109	4	4	12	6	14	2	151	4%
	Rate per 100,000		1.6	1.6	4.6	2.3	5.3			
5. Lincoln Trail	Cases	86	8	5	8	5	6	3	121	3%
	Rate per 100,000		3.3	2.1	3.2	2.0	2.4			
6. North Central	Cases	1438	92	104	126	91	72	20	1943	46%
	Rate per 100,000		10.6	12.0	14.3	10.2	8.0			
7. Northern Kentucky	Cases	271	10	12	16	15	27	5	356	8%
	Rate per 100,000		2.6	3.1	4.0	3.7	6.6			
8. Buffalo Trace	Cases	21	1	2	2	1	1	0	28	1%
	Rate per 100,000		1.8	3.6	3.6	1.8	1.8			
9. Gateway	Cases	32	1	2	4	5	0	0	44	1%
	Rate per 100,000		1.3	2.6	5.1	6.4	0.0			
10. FIVCO	Cases	56	3	2	3	4	3	0	71	2%
	Rate per 100,000		2.2	1.5	2.2	2.9	2.2			
11. Big Sandy	Cases	31	0	1	1	2	2	0	37	1%
	Rate per 100,000		0.0	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.3			
12. Kentucky River	Cases	26	1	2	5	2	0	1	37	1%
	Rate per 100,000		0.8	1.7	4.2	1.7	0.0			
13. Cumberland Valley	Cases	64	3	5	7	3	4	2	88	2%
	Rate per 100,000		1.3	2.1	2.9	1.2	1.7			
14. Lake Cumberland	Cases	40	2	6	2	4	3	1	58	1%
	Rate per 100,000		1.0	3.1	1.0	2.0	1.5			
15. Bluegrass	Cases	576	58	50	43	34	45	19	825	19%
	Rate per 100,000		8.5	7.3	6.1	4.8	6.3			
TOTAL CASES		**3091**	**215**	**222**	**257**	**206**	**204**	**57**	**4252**	**100%**

(1) Rates are only listed for years of diagnosis 2000 - 2004. Data for 2004 and 2005 are provisional due to reporting delay and are subject to change.

(2) Total AIDS Cases both Living and Deceased; Total cases AIDS cases reported is 4,253—1 AIDS case with unknown residential information.

(3) Due to the small numbers of AIDS cases reported in some Area Development Districts (ADD), please interpret the corresponding rates with caution.

Figure 3.



The largest number of AIDS cases (46%) residing in Kentucky at the time of diagnosis were reported in the North Central Area Development District (ADD) which includes the city of Louisville (Figure 3). The Bluegrass ADD had the second largest number of AIDS cases (19%) reported in Kentucky, which includes the city of Lexington, followed by the Northern Kentucky ADD with the third largest number of AIDS cases (8%) reported in the state of Kentucky.

Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases By Year of Diagnosis[1]

Table 7.

Adult/Adolescent[1] AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis																
Characteristics	1982-99	%	2000	%	2001	%	2002	%	2003	%	2004[2]	%	2005[2]	%	Total	%[3]
GENDER																
Male	2672	87%	176	82%	188	85%	206	81%	160	78%	162	79%	42	74%	3606	85%
Female	395	13%	38	18%	34	15%	49	19%	46	22%	42	21%	15	26%	619	15%
*TOTAL[3]	3067	100%	214	100%	222	100%	255	100%	206	100%	204	100%	57	100%	4225	100%
AGE AT DIAGNOSIS																
13-19	25	1%	0	0%	2	1%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	2%	31	1%
20-29	595	19%	28	13%	38	17%	39	15%	39	19%	31	15%	6	11%	776	18%
30-39	1456	47%	101	47%	75	34%	89	35%	65	32%	71	35%	26	46%	1883	45%
40-49	728	24%	57	27%	78	35%	85	33%	72	35%	81	40%	17	30%	1118	26%
>49	263	9%	28	13%	29	13%	41	16%	29	14%	20	10%	7	12%	417	10%
*TOTAL[3]	3067	100%	214	100%	222	100%	255	100%	206	100%	204	100%	57	100%	4225	100%
RACE																
White	2146	70%	119	56%	126	57%	159	62%	116	57%	120	59%	36	63%	2822	67%
African-American	862	28%	83	39%	85	38%	81	32%	75	37%	69	34%	17	30%	1272	30%
Other	59	2%	12	6%	11	5%	15	6%	14	7%	15	7%	4	7%	130	3%
*TOTAL[3]	3067	100%	214	100%	222	100%	255	100%	205	100%	204	100%	57	100%	4224	100%
RISK																
MSM[4]	1811	59%	105	49%	122	55%	112	44%	96	47%	103	50%	27	47%	2376	56%
IDU[5]	417	14%	24	11%	30	14%	35	14%	36	17%	31	15%	8	14%	581	14%
MSM and IDU	193	6%	9	4%	9	4%	10	4%	11	5%	17	8%	0	0%	249	6%
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	79	3%	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	1	2%	85	2%
Heterosexual[6]	370	12%	32	15%	27	12%	33	13%	24	12%	21	10%	13	23%	520	12%
Transfusion/Transplant	39	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	39	1%
Undetermined[7]	158	5%	41	19%	34	15%	65	25%	39	19%	30	15%	8	14%	375	9%
*TOTAL[3]	3067	100%	214	100%	222	100%	255	100%	206	100%	204	100%	57	100%	4225	100%

(1) Cases are classified as Adult/Adolescent if they are 13 years of age or older at time of diagnosis.

(2) Data for the year 2004 and 2005 are provisional due to reporting delays.

(3) Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

(4) MSM = Men Having Sex with Men

(5) IDU = Injecting Drug User

(6) "Heterosexual" includes persons who have had heterosexual contact with a person with HIV or at risk for HIV.

(7) "Undetermined" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons who are under investigation, deceased, lost to follow-up, refused interview, and persons whose mode of exposure remains undetermined after investigation.

*Totals may differ due to missing information.

Cumulative Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases by Risk, Race and Gender

Table 8. Cumulative Adult/Adolescent[1] AIDS Cases By Risk, Race, and Gender 6/30/05

	Risk	White		African American		Other		TOTAL	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%[2]
MALE	MSM[3]	1872	74%	460	47%	44	44%	2376	66%
	IDU[4]	178	7%	215	22%	29	29%	422	12%
	MSM and IDU	156	6%	86	9%	6	6%	248	7%
	Hemophilia/ Coagulation Disorder	74	3%	8	1%	0	0%	82	2%
	Heterosexual[5]	102	4%	81	8%	9	9%	192	5%
	Transfusion/ Transplant	20	1%	4	0%	0	0%	24	1%
	Undetermined[6]	121	5%	128	13%	12	12%	261	7%
	TOTAL	**2523**	**100%**	**982**	**100%**	**100**	**100%**	**3605**	**100%**
FEMALE	IDU[4]	70	23%	81	28%	8	27%	159	26%
	Hemophilia/ Coagulation Disorder	2	1%	1	0%	0	0%	3	0%
	Heterosexual[5]	172	58%	137	47%	19	63%	328	53%
	Transfusion/ Transplant	11	4%	4	1%	0	0%	15	2%
	Undetermined[6]	44	15%	67	23%	3	10%	114	18%
	TOTAL	**299**	**100%**	**290**	**100%**	**30**	**100%**	**619**	**100%**

(1) Cases are classified as Adult/Adolescent if they are 13 years of age or older at time of diagnosis.

(2) Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding.

(3) MSM = Men Having Sex with Men

(4) IDU = Injecting Drug User

(5) "Heterosexual" includes persons who have had heterosexual contact with a person with HIV or at risk for HIV.

(6) "Undetermined" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons who are under investigation, dead, lost to follow-up, refused interview, and persons whose mode of exposure remain undetermined after investigation.

Cumulative Pediatric AIDS Cases by Risk, Race, and Gender

Table 9. Cumulative Pediatric[1] AIDS Cases By Risk and Race 6/30/05								
	White		African American		Other		TOTAL	
Risk	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%[2]
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	3	21%	1	7%	0	0%	4	14%
Perinatal	10	71%	13	93%	0	0%	23	82%
Transfusion	1	7%	0	0%	0	0%	1	4%
TOTAL	**14**	**99%**	**14**	**100%**	**0**	**0%**	**28**	**100%**

(1) Cases are classified as Pediatric if they are less than 13 years of age at time of diagnosis.

(2) Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding

Table 10. Pediatric[1] AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis																
Risk Factor	1982-99	%	2000	%	2001	%	2002	%	2003	%	2004 [2]	%	2005 [2]	%	Total	%[3]
Hemophilia/ Coagulation Disorder	4	16%	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	4	14%
Perinatal	20	80%	1	100%	0	0	2	0%	0	0	0	100%	0	0%	23	82%
Transfusion	1	4%	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	1	4%
Total	25	100%	1	100%	0	100%	2	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	28	100%

(1) Cases are classified as Pediatric if they are less than 13 years of age at time of diagnosis.

(2) Data for the year 2004 and 2005 are provisional due to reporting delays.

(3) Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding.

Overall, there have been 28 pediatric AIDS cases reported to the Kentucky HIV/AIDS Surveillance system (Table 9 and Table 10). Twenty-three of these cases were diagnosed prior to 1998. Of these the majority of cases (n=18) were reported with a risk factor due to perinatal transmission, 4 were reported with a risk factor of hemophilia or coagulation disorder, and 1 was reportedly due to transfusion (Table 10). There have been no reports of pediatric cases reporting risk factors for hemophilia, coagulation disorders or transfusions after 1997 and no reports of perinatal transmission after 2002.

Cumulative AIDS Cases by Age at Diagnosis, Race, and Gender

Table 11. Cumulative [1] AIDS Cases
By Age at Diagnosis, Race, and Gender 6/30/05

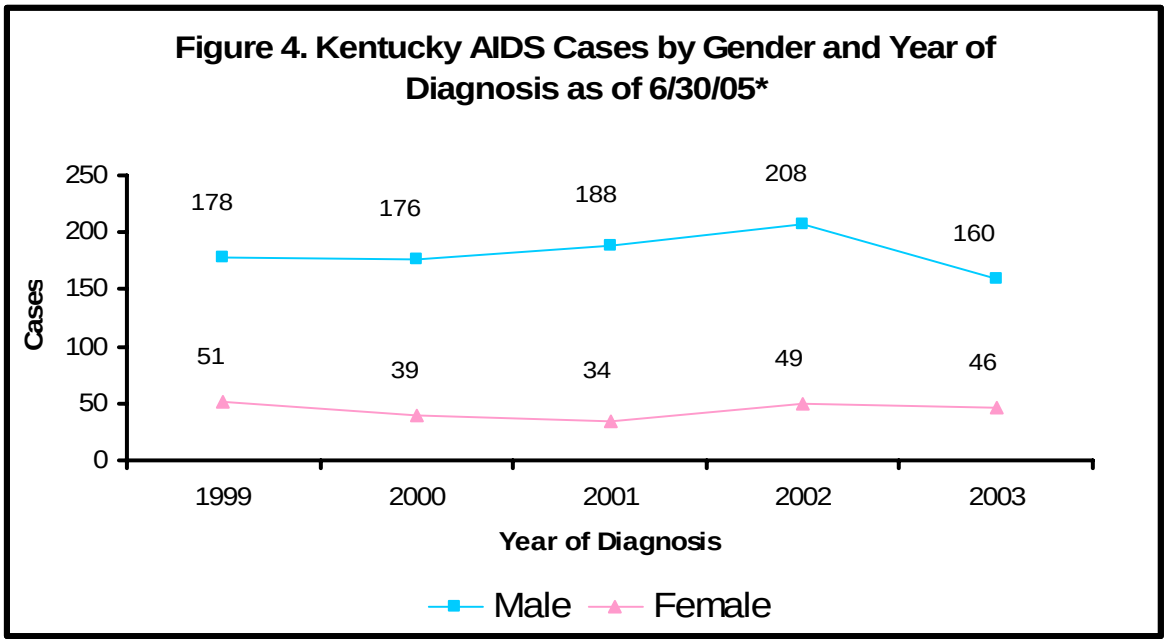
	Age Group	White		African American		Other		TOTAL	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%[2]
MALE	<13	7	0%	8	1%	0	0%	15	0%
	13-19	17	1%	6	1%	2	2%	25	1%
	20-29	428	17%	171	17%	31	31%	630	17%
	30-39	1156	46%	422	43%	43	43%	1621	45%
	40-49	670	26%	290	29%	18	18%	978	27%
	>49	252	10%	93	9%	6	6%	351	10%
	TOTAL	**2530**	**100%**	**990**	**100%**	**100**	**100%**	**3620**	**100%**
FEMALE	<13	7	2%	6	2%	0	0%	13	2%
	13-19	4	1%	2	1%	0	0%	6	1%
	20-29	70	23%	66	22%	10	33%	146	23%
	30-39	124	41%	128	43%	9	30%	261	41%
	40-49	61	20%	72	24%	7	23%	140	22%
	>49	40	13%	22	7%	4	13%	66	10%
	TOTAL	**306**	**100%**	**296**	**100%**	**30**	**100%**	**632**	**100%**

(1) Includes both Adult/Adolescent and Pediatric AIDS cases.

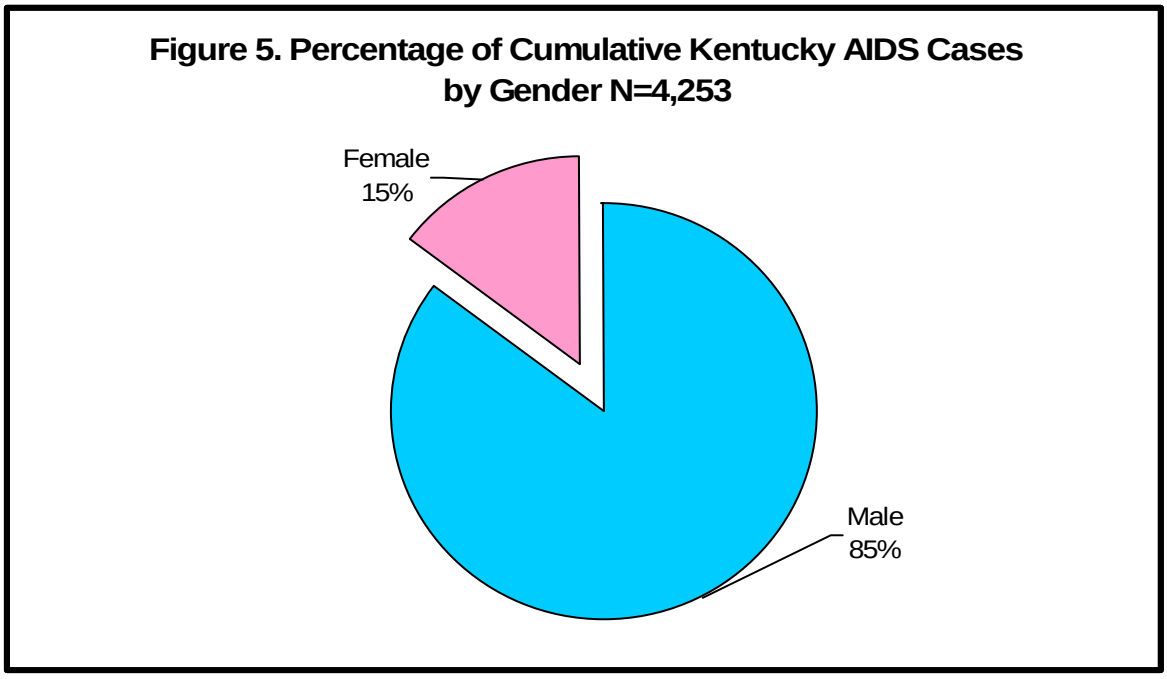
(2) Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

*Totals may differ due to missing information

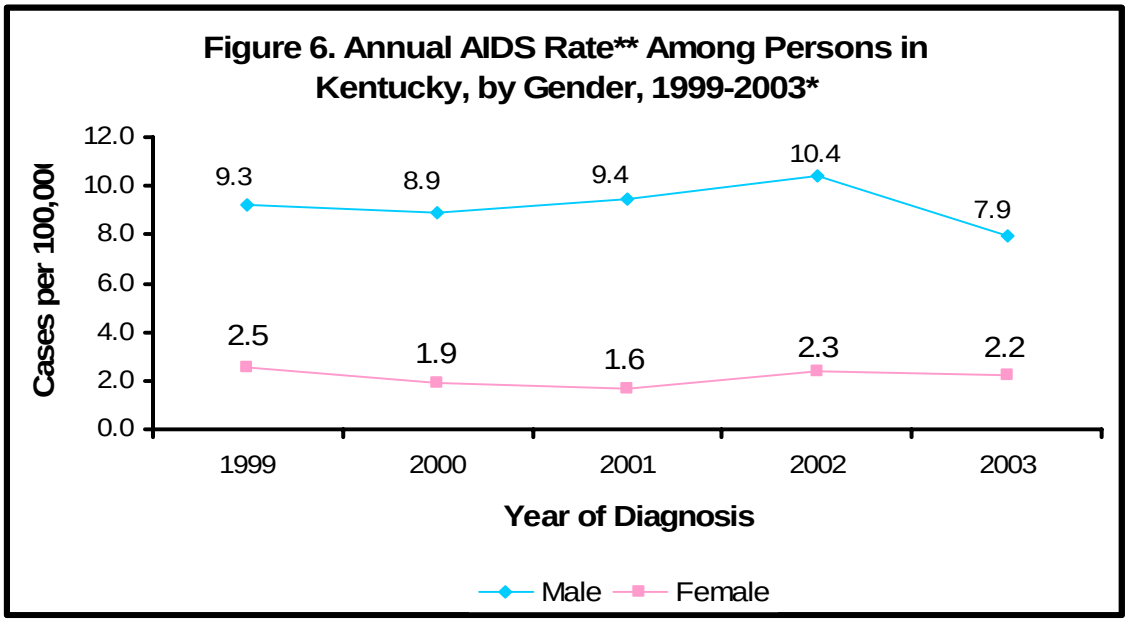
AIDS Cases in Kentucky by Gender



*Data for 2004 and 2005 are provisional due to reporting delay and are not used in trend analysis; data are subject to change due to reporting delays.



AIDS Rates in Kentucky by Gender
June 30, 2005



*Data for 2004 and 2005 are provisional due to reporting delay and are not used in trend analysis; data are subject to change due to reporting delays.

Males represent the majority, 85%, of total AIDS cases reported in Kentucky (Figure 5). The incidence rate of AIDS among males was approximately 5 times higher than females in 2002 (Figure 6). However, the gap between the male and female AIDS rates has grown smaller, with the male AIDS rate being approximately 4 times higher than the female AIDS rate in 2003. AIDS rates for females began declining in 2000, but has shown an increase in the year 2002. Male AIDS rates have shown a decrease in the year 2000 but began increasing in 2001 and 2002. However, in 2003, the male AIDS rate has once again shown a decrease and will continue to be monitored.

AIDS Cases in Kentucky by Age Groups

Figure 7. Percentage of Cumulative Kentucky AIDS Cases by Age at Time of Diagnosis N=4,253

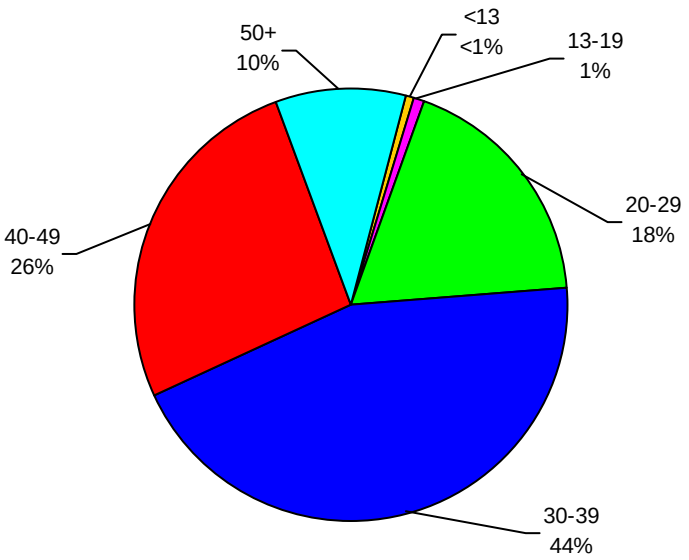
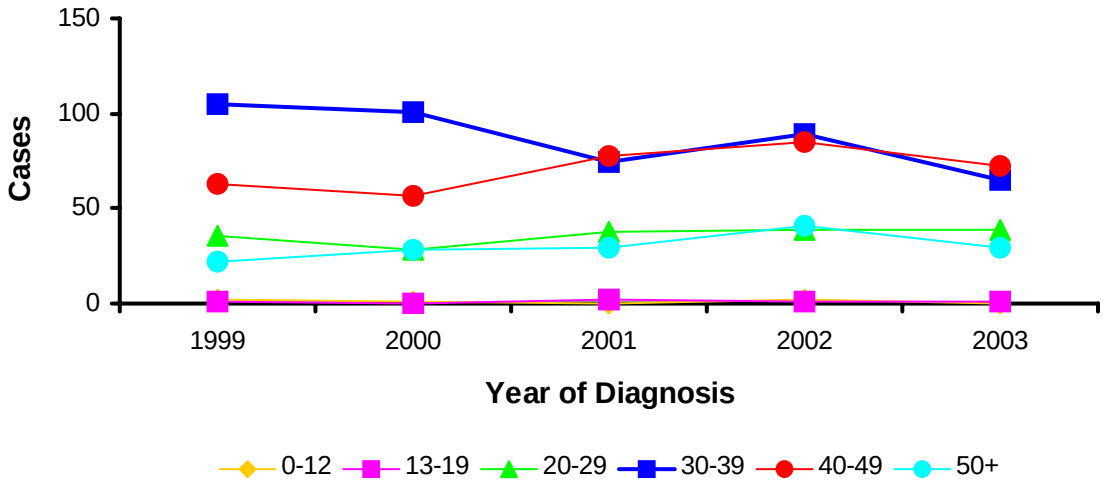
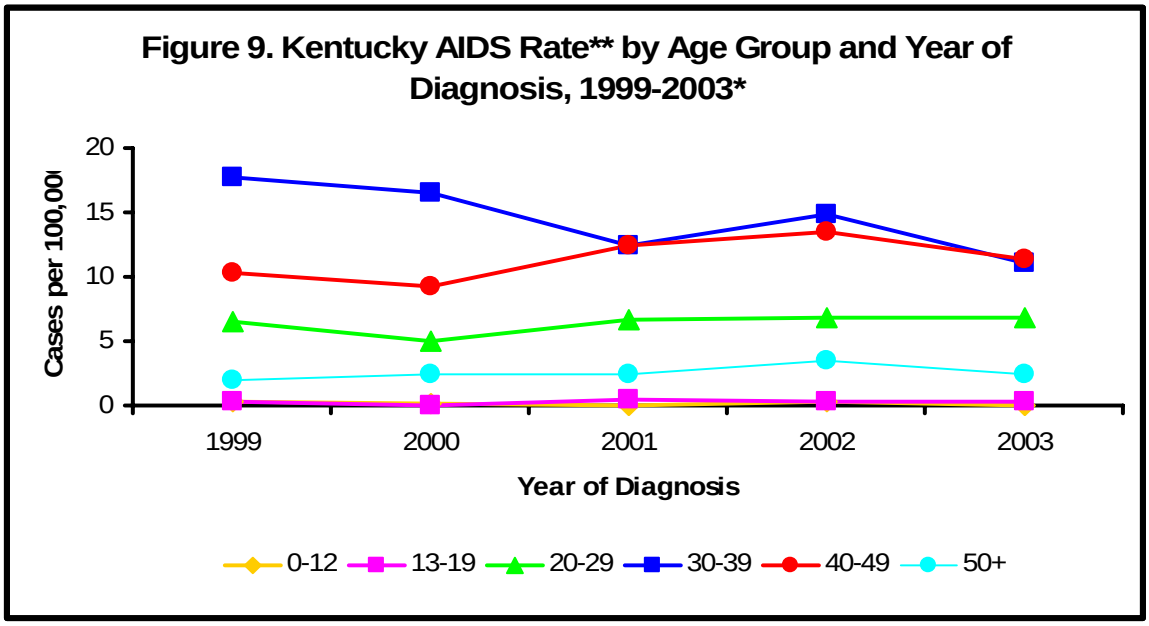


Figure 8. Annual AIDS Cases Among Persons in Kentucky, by Age Group, 1999-2003*



*Data for 2004 and 2005 are provisional due to reporting delay and are not used in trend analysis; data are subject to change due to reporting delays.

AIDS Rates in Kentucky by Age Groups



*Data for 2004 and 2005 are provisional due to reporting delay and are not used in trend analysis; data are subject to change due to reporting delays.
**Due to the small numbers of AIDS cases reported, please interpret the corresponding rates with caution.

Kentucky AIDS rates by age group and year of diagnosis are shown in Figure 9. The majority of AIDS cases are diagnosed in their thirties (44%) followed by those in their forties (26%). The median age for diagnosed AIDS cases has increased from 37 years old in 1999 to 39 years old in 2003 which may signify a trend of individuals being diagnosed at later ages possibly due to delayed testing. AIDS cases as well as AIDS rates had steadily increased for the 40-49 age group until 2003. AIDS rates for those in the 30-39 age group steadily declined until an increase was observed in 2002, however, a decrease was again shown

AIDS Cases in Kentucky by Mode of Exposure

Figure 10. Percentage of Cumulative Kentucky Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases by Mode of Exposure N=4,225

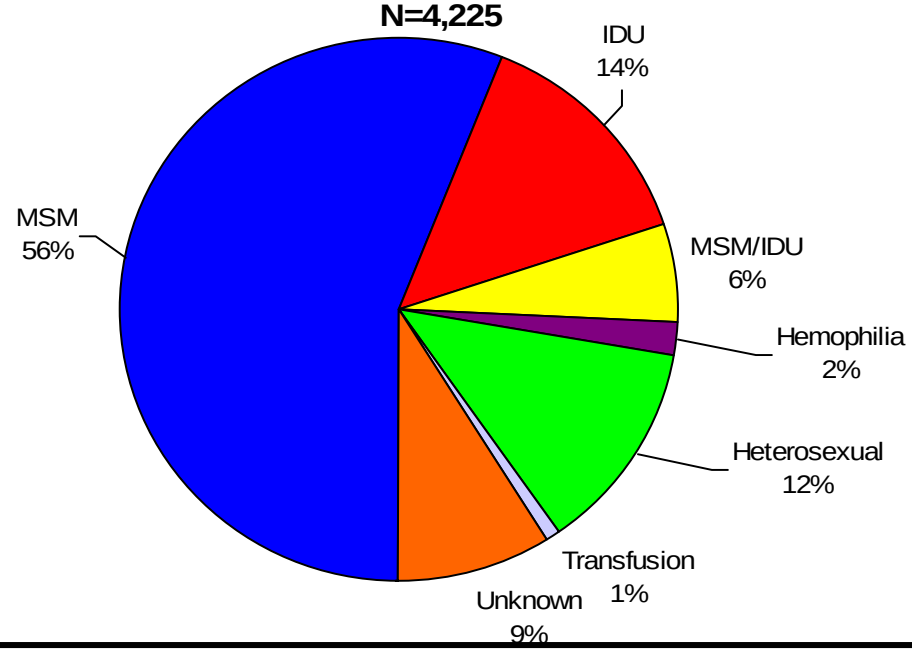


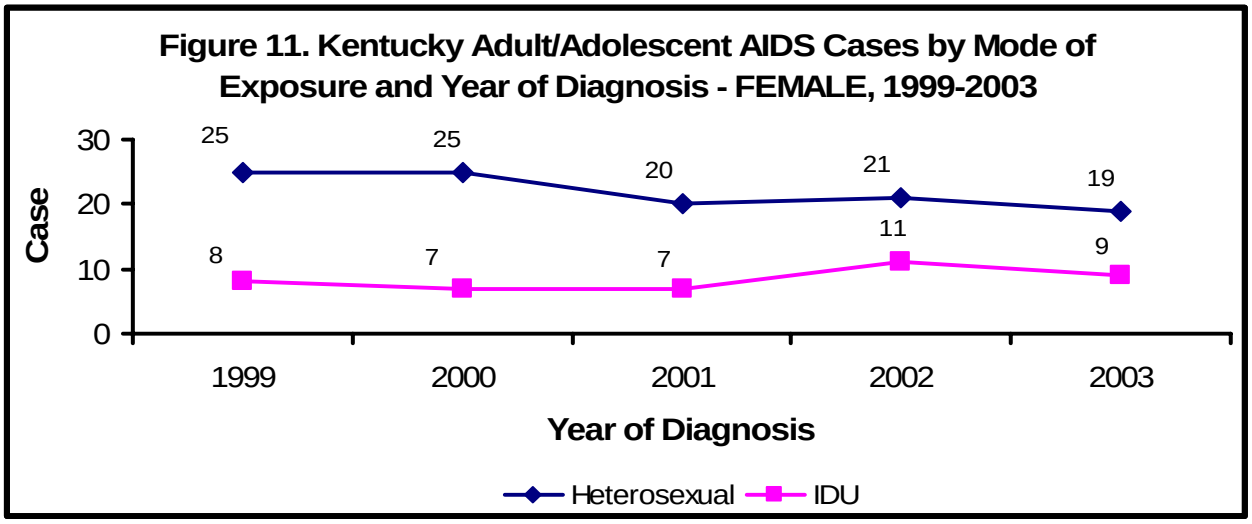
Table 12.

Risk Factor	N
MSM	2,376
IDU	581
MSM/IDU	249
Hemophilia	85
Heterosexual	520
Transfusion	39
Unknown	375
Total	4,225

In the state of Kentucky, 56% of adult/adolescent AIDS cases were identified as men who have sex with men (MSM) as shown in Figure 10. Fourteen percent of reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases were identified as injection drug users (IDU) while 12% were identified as heterosexual contact. Six percent of Kentucky adult/adolescent AIDS cases were identified as both MSM and IDU and the remaining 12% had a non-identifiable exposure or other exposures such as hemophilia and transfusion. Actual case numbers for each risk factor are displayed in Table 12.

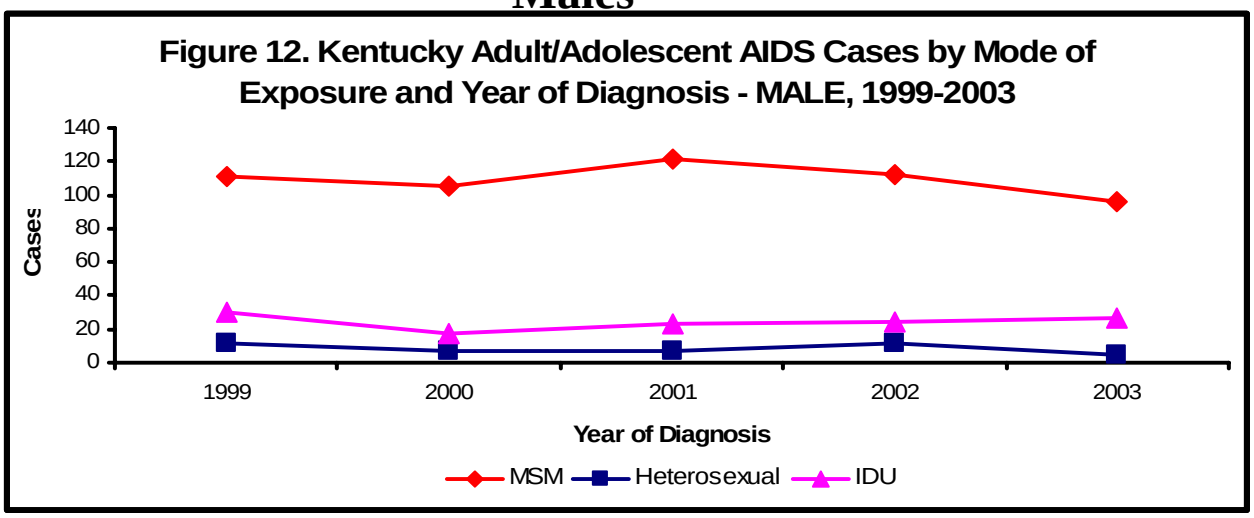
AIDS Cases/Rates in Kentucky by Mode of Exposure and Gender

Females



*Data for 2004 and 2005 are provisional due to reporting delay and are not used in trend analysis; data are subject to change due to reporting delays.

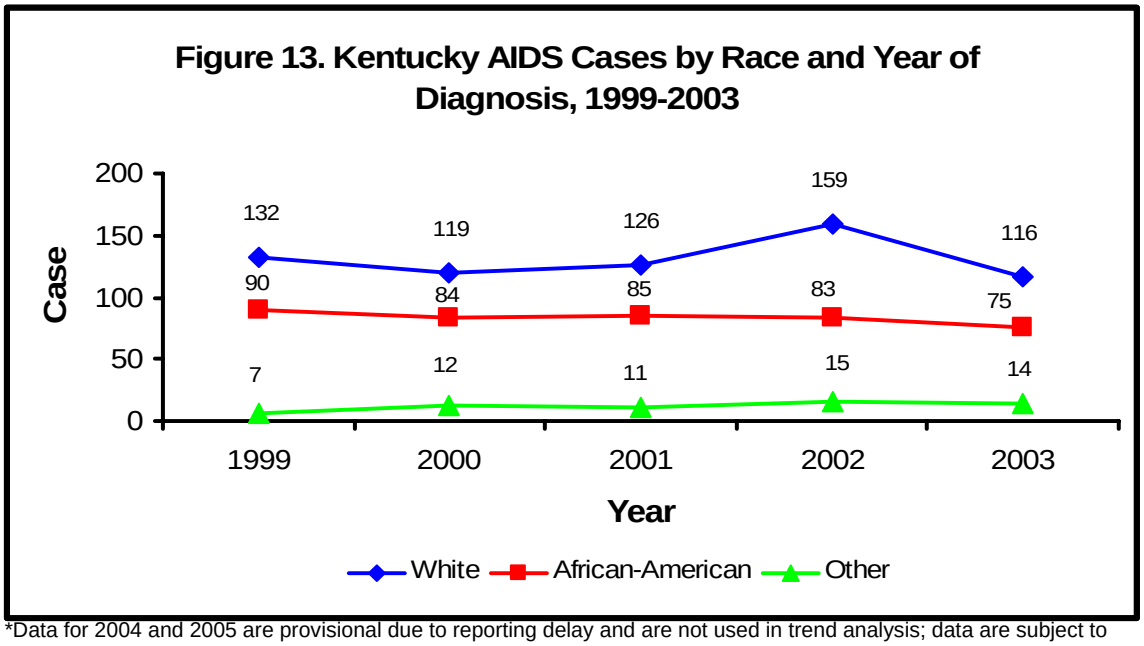
Males



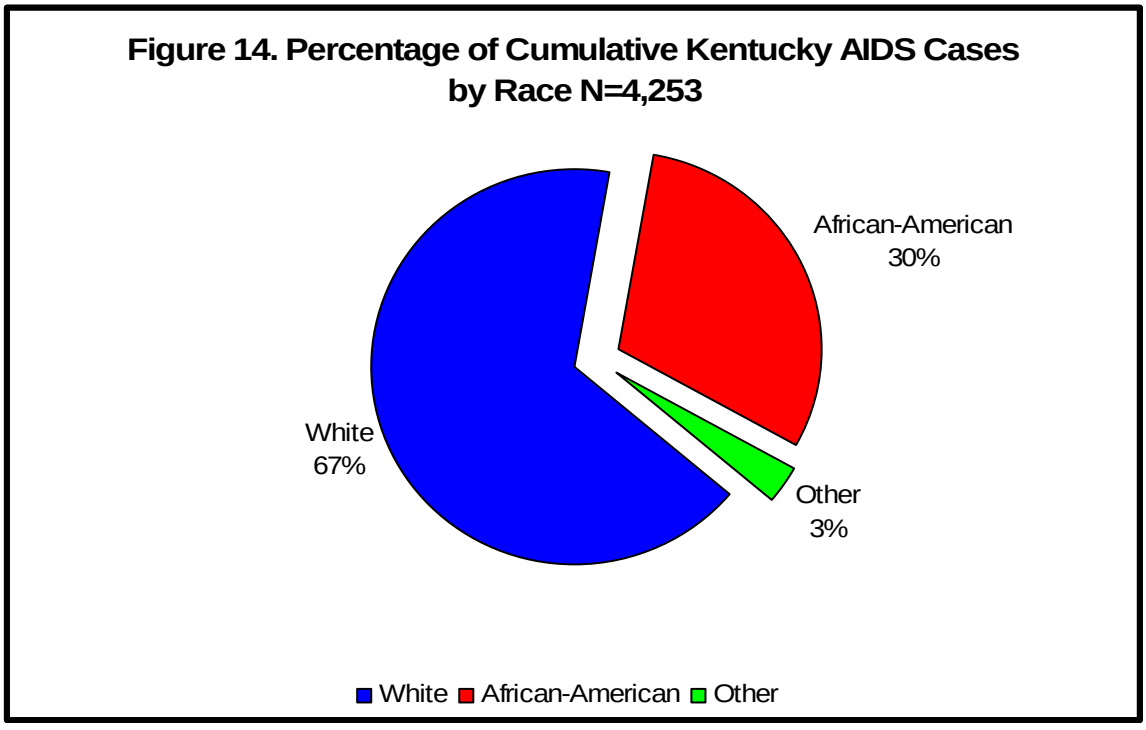
*Data for 2004 and 2005 are provisional due to reporting delay and are not used in trend analysis; data are subject to change due to reporting delays.

Figure 11 and Figure 12 show female and male Kentucky adult/adolescent AIDS cases by mode of exposure and year of diagnosis. For females, the majority of cases were identified as heterosexual (52%) and injection drug users (26%). AIDS rates for females identified as heterosexual contact began decreasing in 2001, while AIDS rates for female injection drug users increased beginning in 2001. For males, the majority of cases were reported with a primary exposure of men having sex with men, followed by injection drug use and heterosexual contact. AIDS rates for MSMs have steadily decreased since 1999, although an increase was observed in 2001. In males, AIDS rates for injection drug users has shown an increase in 2002 as well as 2003.

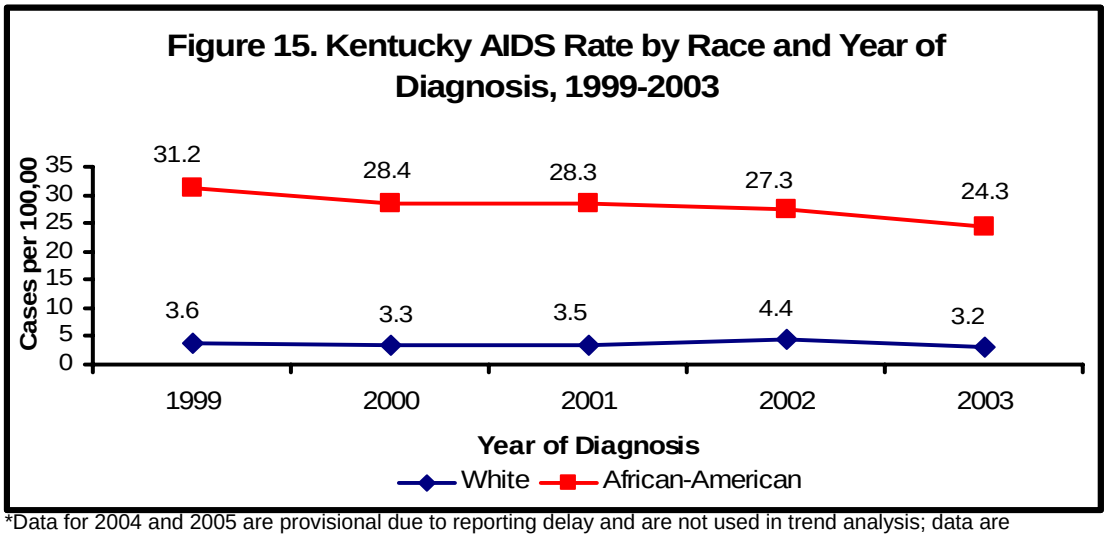
AIDS Cases in Kentucky by Race



*Data for 2004 and 2005 are provisional due to reporting delay and are not used in trend analysis; data are subject to change due to reporting delays.

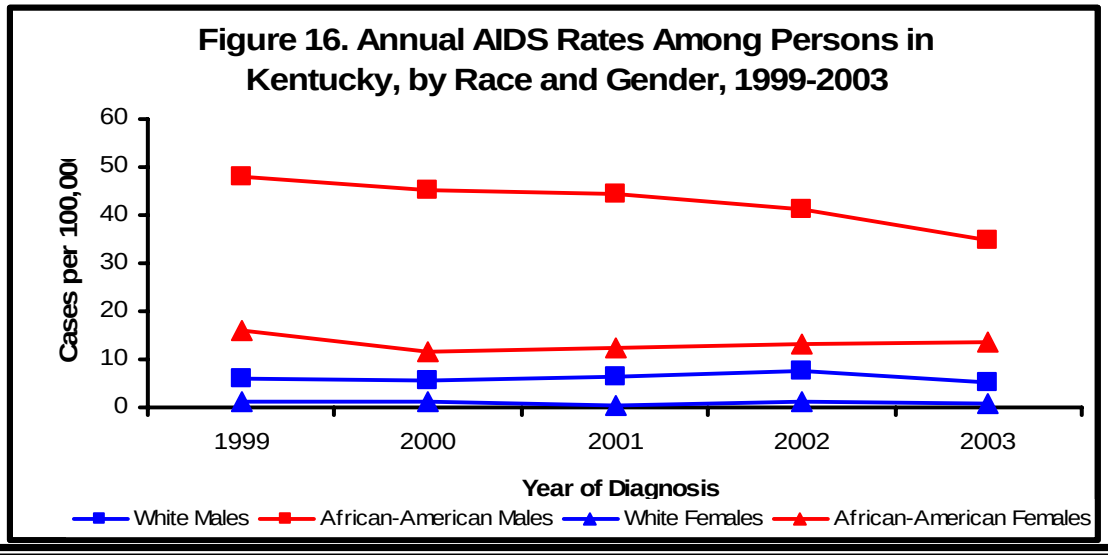


AIDS Rates in Kentucky by Race



*Data for 2004 and 2005 are provisional due to reporting delay and are not used in trend analysis; data are subject to change due to reporting delays.
**Due to the small numbers of AIDS cases reported, please interpret the corresponding rates with caution.

In 2003, the AIDS rate for African-Americans was approximately **eight times higher than for whites** in Kentucky. The AIDS incidence rate for African Americans has been gradually declining since 2000 (Figure 15) and has continued through 2003. The AIDS rate among white Kentuckians slightly increased for the first time in the year 2001 and continued through 2002. However, a decrease has been observed in 2003 and will continue to be monitored as data become available. The 'Annual AIDS Rates among Persons in Kentucky by Gender and Race' (Figure 16) shows a more detailed look at rates by race and gender. AIDS rates for African-American males in Kentucky are 7 times higher than white males in Kentucky and African-American females in Kentucky have AIDS rates 13 times higher than white females in Kentucky.



AIDS Mortality Rates in Kentucky

Table 13. Kentucky AIDS Deaths 2002 - All Ages

	White			African American			Total		
	Deaths	Rate*	Rank	Deaths	Rate*	Rank	Deaths	Rate*	Rank
Male	47	2.6	21st	29	19.8	9th	76	3.8	19th
Female	8	0.4	30th	10	6.5	16th	18	0.9	28th
Total	**55**	**1.5**	**25th**	**39**	**13.0**	**11th**	**94**	**2.3**	**22nd**

*Rate per 100,000 population

Table 14. Kentucky AIDS Deaths 2002 - Age Group 25-44

	White			African American			Total		
	Deaths	Rate*	Rank	Deaths	Rate*	Rank	Deaths	Rate*	Rank
Male	28	5.3	7th	18	41.3	2nd	46	7.8	6th
Female	7	1.3	11th	5	11.0	5th	12	2.0	10th
Total	**35**	**3.3**	**9th**	**23**	**25.9**	**3rd**	**58**	**4.9**	**6th**

*Rate per 100,000 population

Table 15. Kentucky AIDS Cases[1], Living and Deceased as of 6/30/05

Diagnosis Year	Total Cases	Living	Deceased	Case Fatality Rate[2]
1982	3	0	3	100%
1983	6	0	6	100%
1984	15	0	15	100%
1985	29	0	29	100%
1986	37	1	36	97%
1987	66	5	61	92%
1988	121	6	115	95%
1989	161	17	144	89%
1990	178	24	154	87%
1991	215	34	181	84%
1992	280	60	220	78%
1993	302	89	213	70%
1994	304	129	175	57%
1995	330	192	138	41%
1996	324	223	101	31%
1997	260	195	65	25%
1998	231	169	63	27%
1999	226	185	44	19%
2000	210	169	46	21%
2001	220	192	30	14%
2002	248	222	35	13%
2003	195	194	12	6%
2004	158	197	7	2%
2005	57	56	1	2%
TOTAL	**4253**	**2359**	**1894**	**45%**

(1) Includes both Adult/Adolescent and Pediatric AIDS cases.
(2) The case fatality rate is the percentage of AIDS cases diagnosed in a year which are deceased.

In 2002, AIDS was the 22nd leading cause of death for all Kentuckians (Table 13). AIDS was the 11th leading cause of death in African-Americans and the 25th leading cause of death in whites in Kentucky. For African-American males in Kentucky, AIDS ranked as the 9th leading cause of death.

In 2002, among those ages 25-44, AIDS was the 6th leading cause of death (Table 14). Among those ages 25-44, AIDS ranked as the 2nd leading cause of death for African American males, 7th among white males, 5th among African American females, and 11th among white females. In 2002, death rates among 25-44 year old white males and females increased while death rates among 25-44 year old African-American males and females decreased.

HIV Counseling and Testing Sites

Ora-Sure

The Ora-Sure test actually determines if HIV antibodies are present in oral mucosal transudate (OMT) that has been collected from the lower cheek and gum. *This is NOT a saliva test since the specimen collected is not saliva.* In order to collect a sample, a nylon *pad* is placed between the lower gum and cheek for two to five minutes. The pad is salt laden which sets up a concentration gradient causing fluids to be absorbed from cells in the linings of the cheeks and gums. Results are generally available in three to five days. If your agency is interested in becoming an Ora-Sure site, please contact Tom Collins at (502) 564-6539.

State Sponsored Ora-Sure Testing Sites*

All state sponsored testing sites, offer **FREE** confidential or anonymous HIV testing. Testing hours and locations may vary. **Please contact the center to verify whether an appointment is needed or if walk-ins are acceptable.**

The AIDS Project
115 Ewing Avenue
Louisville, KY 40206
(502) 608-0586

AIDS Volunteers of Lexington (AVOL)
263 North Limestone
Lexington, KY 40507
(859) 225-3000

Area Health Education Center-Covington
1030 Old State Road
Park Hills, KY 41011
(859) 442-1191

Area Health Education Center-Lexington
Black & Williams Neighborhood Center
498 Georgetown Street
Lexington, KY 40508
(859) 281-6086

Area Health Education Center-Louisville
Park Duvalle Community Health Center
3015 Wilson Avenue
Louisville, KY 40211
(502) 774-4401 ext 1260 or
(502) 776-5785

Barren County Health Department
318 West Washington
Glasgow, KY 42142
(270) 651-8321

Barren River District Health Department
1109 State Street
Bowling Green, KY 42102
(270) 781-8039

Bluegrass Farm Worker Clinic (BFWC)
126 Cisco Road
Lexington, KY 40504
(859) 259-0717

Daviess County Health Department
1600 Breckenridge
Owensboro, KY 42302
(270) 686-7744

Heartland CARES
3025 Clay Street
Paducah, KY 42001
(270) 444-8183

*Please note that this list only includes those testing sites that are funded by the Kentucky Department for Public Health to administer Ora-Sure testing and **DOES NOT INCLUDE** an all inclusive list of testing centers in the state of Kentucky.

HIV Counseling and Testing Sites

State Sponsored Ora-Sure Testing Sites* continued

All state sponsored testing sites, offer **FREE** anonymous or confidential HIV testing. Testing hours and locations may vary. **Please contact the center to verify whether an appointment is needed or if walk-ins are acceptable.**

Kentucky Department for Public Health
275 East Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40621
(502) 564-6539 or (800) 420-7431

Lexington-Fayette County Health Department
650 Newtown Pike
Lexington, KY 40508
(859) 288-2437

Louisville Metro Health Department
850 Barrett Avenue, Suite 301
Louisville, KY 40204
(502) 574-5600

Matthew 25
411 Letcher Street
Henderson, KY 42420
(270) 826-0200

Northern Kentucky District Health Department
2388 Grandview Drive, Building A
Fort Mitchell, KY 41017
(859) 578-7600

Owensboro Task Force
1600 Breckenridge, Suite 2205
Owensboro, KY 42302
(270) 316-3386

Purchase District Health Department
320 North 7th Street
Mayfield, KY 42066
(270) 247-1490

Volunteers of America—Louisville
850 Barrett Avenue, Suite 302
Louisville, KY 40204
(502) 574-5373

Western Kentucky Univ. Health Services
1906 College Heights Boulevard #8400
Bowling Green, KY 42101-1041
(270) 745-5033 or (270) 745-5653

WINGS Clinic
550 South Jackson Street
Louisville, KY 40292
(502) 561-8844

*Please note that this list only includes those testing sites that are funded by the Kentucky Department for Public Health to administer Ora-Sure testing and **DOES NOT INCLUDE** an all inclusive list of testing centers in the state of Kentucky.

HIV Counseling and Testing Sites

Ora-Quick

Ora-Quick tests are a type of screening performed on oral mucosal transdute (OMT) in which results are ready in 20 minutes. Rapid tests have received FDA approval and have been in use for more than a year. Several agencies working in association with the state HIV Prevention grant are currently using rapid testing. Other agencies are being encouraged to begin using rapid testing. If your agency is interested in becoming an Ora-Quick site, please contact Tom Collins at (502) 564-6539.

State Sponsored Ora-Quick Testing Sites*

All state sponsored testing sites, offer **FREE** anonymous or confidential HIV testing. Testing hours and locations may vary. **Please contact the center to verify whether an appointment is needed or if walk-ins are acceptable.**

Area Health Education Center-Louisville
Park Duvalle Comm. Health Center
3015 Wilson Avenue
Louisville, KY 40211
(502) 774-4401 ext 1260 or (502) 776-5785

AIDS Volunteers of Lexington (AVOL)
263 North Limestone
Lexington, KY 40507
(859) 225-3000

Bluegrass Farm Worker Clinic
126 Cisco Road
Lexington, KY 40504
(859) 259-0717

Heartland CARES
3025 Clay Street
Paducah, KY 42001
(270) 444-8183

Kentucky Department for Public Health
275 East Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40621
(502) 564-6539 or (800) 420-7431

Lexington-Fayette County Health Department
650 Newtown Pike
Lexington, KY 40508
(859) 288-2437

Louisville Metro Health Department
850 Barrett Avenue, Suite 301
Louisville, KY 40204
(502) 574-5600

Matthew 25
411 Letcher Street
Henderson, KY 42420
(270) 826-0200

Northern Kentucky District Health Dept.
2388 Grandview Drive, Building A
Fort Mitchell, KY 41017
(859) 578-7600

Planned Parenthood of the Bluegrass
508 West 2nd Street
Lexington, KY 40508
(859) 252-8494

*Please note that this list only includes those testing sites that are funded by the Kentucky Department for Public Health to administer Ora-Quick testing and **DOES NOT INCLUDE** an all inclusive list of testing centers in the state of Kentucky.